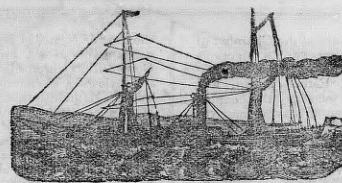


# British Packet



AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

Advertisements received till Friday at noon and inserted with the greatest care and attention at the following rates. Not exceeding six lines, one insertion 2s; three insertions 5s; and each subsequent insertion 12s. Those exceeding six lines, four lines per line for the 1st, and two for each succeeding insertion. Notices from the National Authorities, Consular Notices on subjects of general interest, Notices as to Public Schools, Churches, Hospital, Benevolent and Beneficent Societies, &c.—Gratis.

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(No. 1443.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE, 10 1854.

(Established in 1826.)

### OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

#### MESSAGE OF THE EXECUTIVE POWER TO THE GENERAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF BUENOS AYRES, 1854.

Buenos Ayres May 20th. 1854.

[Continued from our last.]

As the perverse habits of a long tyranny, and of a constant series of intestine struggles, had accustomed some of our peasantry to live up to the present in a state of vagrancy and idleness, with a view to eradicate these evils, the Government specially charged the Justices of Peace to remove this element of disorder and bad example from amongst the pacific and industrious inhabitants.

The Government would not discharge its duty, did it not recommend to you the Justices of Peace of the rural Districts, who amidst the many attentions confided to them, and that naturally embarrass the despatch of public affairs, labour with estimable decision, patriotism and zeal in aiding the Government.

The Government has regulated the manner of disposing of cattle in the saladeros, and steam-vat establishments of the rural districts, so that private property may be duly guaranteed, without interfering with the industry of any one.

The scandalous traffic that was made of what were styled unknown cattle, and with cattle that became wild, called the serious attention of the Government; and it issued a decree regulating the manner in which each individual might dispose of the cattle of that description, that he might have in his establishments, indirectly compelling proprietors to tame and mark them, and declaring an absolute prohibition of the sale of any unmarked animal of more than the one year of age, after two years from the date of the decree.

Considering the interests of the rural districts, the Government has created a District called Federación; and also subdivided the former Capilla del Señor, creating a new one under the denomination of the District of Zarate.

In consequence of the legislative authorization of the 25th. Novr. of last year, it has named a Criminal Judge of the 1st Instance, for the Department of the South, and another for that of the North. Insurpassable obstacles have prevented the Government from dispatching the latter of these judicial functionaries, the necessity of which is notorious, in view of the extent of the State. But it trusts that these Tribunals will very shortly be established, and competently provided.

The want of a distinct demarcation of the lands adjacent to the country towns, and which constituted their appurtenances, to a certain extent prevented the progress and extension of the rural communities, and the advancement of agriculture, whence their prosperity and agrandisement principally proceed. The Government ordered the demarcation of said suburban lands, so as to adopt in due course the necessary measures; and having appointed three scientific Commissions, for the Southern, Central, and Northern Departments of the State, they have already started to discharge their mission.

The distribution of lots for building and cultivation was also abandoned. Throughout the whole territory of the State the Government has instituted new Commissions, to investigate those matters; and when the suburban appurtenances have been measured, the Government hopes to obtain advantageous results, from the information supplied to it.

Public schools have been established in every parish of the Capital, and there are only now a few of the rural Districts where the Teachers who have been sent are not in operation, or about to be so; with the exception of a few Districts, where the scanty population, or the immense distances between the habitations of the residents, scattered over vast deserts, render difficult their establishment in the meantime, from the want of a central rallying point.

The Commissions instituted in the different Districts to aid in the support of the Schools, assist the Justices of Peace in these labours, as far as practicable in their respective situations.

Nevertheless the Government does not neglect the admitted importance of the diffusion of knowledge, especially in the rural Districts, and the judicious efforts of the Chief of the Department of Schools, entertains the hope of speedily reaping important benefits from the precious seed now sown among the rising generation.

Three thousand boys are being educated in the State Schools, and it merits special notice that, among the establishments indebted for their support to the philanthropic ef-

forts of certain citizens, there is a School in the City of San Nicolas, supported by private individuals, and containing 160 pupils.

Girl Schools are established with the same success in the City and country; and the inestimable Ladies of the Beneficent Society, render in the department important services to the country and to the Government.

The Girls being educated in these School already amount to 1040.

As regards the progress of industry and agriculture, the Government is persuaded that they cannot be raised to the corresponding elevation, without facilitating the means of communication between the city and those different communities, and zealously applying itself, as far as its means extend, to obviating the difficulties that impede its realization.

It purposes commencing forthwith the erection of a solid and elegant bridge over the river Arroyitos, by means of a private enterprise, and should that be impossible, on account of the State.

Private enterprises, to which it has given, and will continue to give necessary protection, are also about to establish bridges over the Salado, the Conchas River at the pass called Carupa, and at the Paso de Burgos. Another is in contemplation at the Guardia de Lujan, to which the Government lends its protection, and that will speedily be carried into effect.

The excursion undertaken by the Governor, in visiting the Departments of the North and Centre, accompanied by the Minister of Government and Foreign Relations, leaving the Supreme Command delegated in those of Finance and War, has enabled the Government to appreciate the most urgent necessities of the rural districts.

The Government can never have formed an idea of the state to which it was reduced, however much imagination might have exaggerated the awful evils, that have weighed upon it from a leaden hand for twenty years.

It is painful to say it: towns that had formerly attained to importance, now ruined and desolate, barely begin to recover from their decadence. The churches in general dilapidated or neglected, or without any in many populous neighbourhoods. None of those things that do honour to a Government and are a necessity inherent to the social life of man, are to be found among the inhabitants of the country; if we except the works which the Government has undertaken, and gone on preparing little by little, amidst the disturbances with which we have had to contend, since the downfall of the tyranny.

Nevertheless, it is satisfactory to say, that the civil and military authorities, aided by the intelligent and wealthy classes, labour with noble decision, in effacing the deep traces that have been left in the country, by the sanguinary career of a prolonged tyranny.

The Government trusts it may flatter itself with the assurance, that the visit of the Governor to the country districts, has dissipated many fears, rectified some abuses, silenced complaints, and inspired confidence.

On every opportunity that offered, it has not failed to make an ample and frank manifestation of the liberal principles that guide the march of the Government; that they might fully comprehend, that it is the law, and nothing but the law that rules us, and that it is it alone which should be respected and obeyed; never the men who rise superior to and trample on the law.

The good spirit of peace, and love to labour, which has gone on gradually extending itself among the rural inhabitants, will greatly facilitate the tasks of the Government, whoever the citizens may be that compose it; and its feels warranted in assuring you, that there is no danger of new disturbances, in view of the profound conviction they have of the innumerable evils that have been caused to the country, and to the fortunes of its inhabitants by the evil passions of certain men, accustomed to live in anarchy and disorder.

In general, the roads and public works are attended to with due zeal, and the mass of cares of every description that weigh upon the authorities, entrusted with this department.

The streets of the centre and suburbs of the Capital, and the public roads that branch from it, have been duly repaired, as far as the season fit for that kind of works would allow, and upwards of forty squares have been paved, many others that were in bad condition repaired, and others opened and marked out; and this labour, which forms the indispensable ornament of a populous and mercantile city, such as ours, continues with activity; having obtained, moreover, from many proprietors the substitution of stone for

bricks in the side walks; and that the greater part of the private houses have been put in a condition that contributes greatly to beautify the city.

Amidst the efforts of every kind, the work of the Cathedral approaches its conclusion. The country is greatly indebted to the efforts and services of the members of the Commission charged with this work, and to the indefatigable zeal of the Chief of the Department of Police, who has had a great part in all these improvements.

A similar honourable mention is due to the Commissions charged with the roads of the North, South, and Market 11 of September.

The work of the Department of Police is carried forward with energy.

The Squares Victoria and 25th of May and Paso Julio, have also been repaired.

The Government considers that, aided by the patriotic vigilance of the Chief and Employes of Police, and the other individuals that take a part in this kind of labours, the inconveniences formerly occasioned to business and to the community, by the bad state of our streets, will have totally disappeared by the next spring.

In addition to those existing, the Government has created special Commissions, for the repair and preservation of the public roads, and appropriated monthly assignations for the purpose, and moreover has in view taking a general level of the City, without which it is difficult to effect any thing in the affair of the streets.

The Government has only to regret, that the sums voted in the last estimate for public works, will not be sufficient to meet all the demands to which it is necessary to attend; and in which the late Legislature had to conform with the resources of the Exchequer. The Government foresees the necessity of applying to Your Honourable Corporation for the corresponding authorization, to continue certain indispensable improvements.

The Joint Stock Company of the Western railroad has been definitively despatched by the Government; and consequently is engaged with its grand enterprise, which, as soon as effected, will give an incalculable impulse to the commerce of the City and rural districts.

As regards the project of moles, the Government has yet had nothing satisfactory to announce, from having met insurmountable difficulties for their execution. The estimate of the work that ought to be done, amounts to the considerable figure of forty millions of dollars; for besides the mole, a port for its protection will be indispensably necessary, according to the opinion of competent persons.

The projects of public markets follow the established course; those of a theatre and illumination by gas are already definitively resolved. The Government expects that the latter will forthwith be commenced; and as a consequence of the concession and conditions of that of the illumination, the project of a lighthouse for the Inner Roads of Buenos Ayres is on the eve of a resolution. The Government will have the honor of submitting these resolutions to the knowledge of your Sovereign Corporation.

The enterprise for the exploration of the river Chubut, and the formation of a colonial settlement on that river, and another on the adjacent coast of Bahia Nueva, has also been put in operation by the Government, and the undertakers are preparing to carry this concession into effect, which promises satisfactory results.

The Government, wishing that the spiritual necessities of the country should be duly attended to; and likewise consulting the importance of not keeping the Church of Buenos Ayres long in an accephalous state, has applied to His Holiness, presenting as Bishop of the Diocese, the virtuous and venerable Dr. Mariano Escalada, at present Bishop of Aulon, in *partibus infidelium*. It duly impressed upon Our Most Holy Father, the indefatigable zeal, and the evangelical piety of which this estimable Catholic Pastor is possessed, and constantly exercises; and the Government expects to see its request attended to, with that lively solicitude, which His Holiness has always manifested toward these countries.

The splendour of Divine Worship, which the State defrays, is kept up with a decorum becoming a community essentially religious, such as ours.

The Churches of the City are being repaired and beautified.

The Government has ordered the establishment of an Ecclesiastical College, where under the intelligent direction of an enlightened part of our Clergy, a nursery may be formed for the new disseminators of

the sublime maxims of our religion in the State.

The Government thus hopes to see eradicated evils, which at present in can only deplore; and morality and good customs, so deeply affected in society by the blows dealt out to them by the tyranny, will revive, from the good education, entrusted to duly qualified pastors, and penetrated by the sacred obligations of their august ministry.

It was with this conviction, and as an indispensable consequence of the measures previously dictated, for the establishment of the College, that the Government named a Rector, assigning him a monthly Salary of two thousand dollars.

The nomination was of supreme urgency, not only because it was accorded from the date when the creation of the College was resolved, but also because it was necessary to make such an appointment to hasten the conclusion of the work undertaken, and to form the Regulations for the studies and internal management of said College.

But the Government, fearing that this proceeding might perhaps be at variance with the 43 article of the Constitution, and wishing existing to testify its supreme respect wherewith it has the satisfaction of referring to the Fundamental Law of the State, decided to give account to Your Honourable Corporation of this appointment, as soon as the Constitutional Assembly was solemnly installed.

The Commission appointed by the Government to plant that pious establishment, is actively employed in the repair of the old College of Moral Sciences, which has been allotted for that purpose.

Amid this the Government has not failed to attend to every object of charity and public beneficence.

The Courthouse has been repaired, and is now in a becoming state of decency.

In the Prison repairs have also been made, combining with the security of those detained, and the effectiveness of the punishment applied to them, those conditions of health, which should at the same time be afforded them; that places of correction may not present the inhuman spectacle they did on former occasions.

Meanwhile it has caused the Hospitals to be repaired, as also the College of Female Orphans, and the Founding Hospital, which previously presented a distressing aspect, introducing into them measures of admitted utility; and ordered that an Asylum should be prepared at the Convalescencia, for the unfortunate Female Lunatics, and commissioned a virtuous Ecclesiastic, provided with the corresponding request to Our Supreme Pontiff, to obtain from him the power of conveying thither, on account of the State, certain of the Sisters of Charity, celebrated throughout the Catholic World, for the philanthropic objects of their christian institution; the introduction of which the Government considers would be of great importance.

In conformity with these measures, it has dictated orders, tending to the re-establishment of the Philanthropic Society, destined powerfully to aid the attainment of the humane objects inherent in the name that distinguishes it, and of the views of the Government.

A commencement has been made with the repairs of the Public Library and the General Archive of the State; and the Government purposes gradually to elevate these establishments to the footing that properly belongs to them.

The superior education in the State calls the earnest attention of the Government, amidst many other urgent attentions which it is impossible to forget.

The University is being relieved of the inherent defects contracted during the era of the dictatorship. The efforts of the Government tend to redress its imperfections, and restore it to its former footing of efficiency.

Some professorships have been established, the want of which was notable, such as that of Political Economy, which is already in operation, and those of Experimental Philosophy and General Chemistry, which will shortly be so.

The Chief of this Department labours with commendable assiduity, in the redressive work assigned to him by the Government, of diffusing the light of science in our Country. The School of Medicine, in the part allotted to it, renders notable services to the youth, and to the State in general.

From these useful Establishments, the seeds sown by the hands of accomplished Professors already begin to spring up; and both offer the most flattering prospects. The Country has much to expect from the youth that now devotes itself with ardour to the pa-

cific pursuits of intellectual culture. The Government recommends it to you with the greatest earnestness.

The Museum of Natural History, besides the protection it receives from the Government, has been placed under the special direction of an association, denominated "The Friends of the Natural History of the Plata." With the new organization that has been given to it, it may and ought to be elevated to what becomes so interesting an establishment. The Government entertains this confidence from the patriotism and intelligence of those who are to superintend it.

The want of a General Statistical Board in the country was noted. It formed a number of useful measures of every kind, which the Government could not adopt, from not possessing statistical data in the respective departments, comprehended by works of this nature; such as the minute data of the administrative statistics of the Country, in its civil, religious and literary history, its industry, its agriculture and commerce.

The Government intended to create one, though limited to the country resources of which the Treasury could dispose, and nevertheless advantageous results begin to be experienced from its labours.

Postal communication, and the department of posts in general, if it has not been placed on a level with the wishes of the Government, and the necessities of the Public, has been attended to, appointing three special posts between the City and the Rural Districts, which start on the 20th, 25th and 30th of each month, by the three routes, Southern Central, and Northern, and embrace in their ramifications the towns of the transit.

The Government meditated a more perfect plan of communication, between the City and the Country; but was detained by perceiving that its most devoted efforts would prove abortive, from the vicious organization of our postal system. It is necessary to endow them better, and to afford them aids of which they stand in need, so as to act with scrupulous regularity.

The Administration of Justice is conducted by upright and patriotic citizens. They render important services to the Country.

Three decrees of date the 10th, September and one of the 12th, October of last year, were submitted to the consideration of the Honourable Chamber, of the first, one extending the rigorous jurisdiction of the Justices of Peace to the sum of 4000 \$; another determining the form of contentious questions; a third determining the form in which Collegues and Re-Colleagues are to act, in the two final instances of mercantile trials, and the last submitting to a legislative sanction the rate of charges to be levied in judicial trials.

The Political Constitution of the State having been sanctioned, the Government ordered its solemn promulgation, throughout the territory of the same; and that it should subsequently be sworn by all the authorities and citizens, with the pomp and splendour demanded by an act of such importance and transcendence.

(To be continued.)

SYNOPSIS OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

TO FACILITATE REFERENCE WE AFFIX THE DATE OF PUBLICATION IN THE TRIBUNA.

June 1st. Note from the Minister of War to Colonel Tol, directing him to proceed to Patagonia to d. Bahía Blanca, in the steamer "Buenos Ayres" and to remove thither certain brass guns that have been discovered there; and to afford a free passage to all who choose to visit these localities, or to the articles of merchandise that parties may wish to remit.

Note of the same to the Inspector General of Arms, allowing the Chiefs and Officers of "Plana Mayor Inactiva," to engage in any pursuits that may tend to better their circumstances, in view of their scanty assignments.

Another from the same to the same, suspending in the meantime the drill of the Nation Guards.

June 2d. Note to the Military Commandant of the Island of Martín García, directing all articles not of absolute necessity to be remitted thither, by the vessels employed in the conveyance of stone.

Note to the Inspector General of Arms, authorizing him to offer a reward of 100 \$ for the apprehension of each deserter; said amounts to be deducted from the pay that may be due to said deserters.

June 4th. Note from Dr. Portela accepting his appointment as Minister of Government and Foreign Relations.

Note from Dr. Juan Bautista Peña to the same effect, as minister of Finance.

Note from Colonel Escalada, declining his appointment as Minister of War and Marine, on the score of advanced age, and a full conviction of his unsuitableness for the post.

Note from the Under Secretary of Government, repelling the objections, as proceeding from over delicacy, and expressing the earnest wish of H. E. the Governor, that Colonel Escalada should continue rendering his important services to the State.

Note of Colonel Escalada deferring to the wishes of H. E., and consenting to continue in his post.

Note from the President of the Senate, announcing that General Zapala and D. Domingo Olivera having accepted their election for the 11th and 1st Sections of the Country, two vacancies remained in the representation of the City.

Decree fixing the 11th Instant for the election of two Senators, to fill up the vacancies in question.

Note from the President of the Chamber of Representatives, reporting double elections in the case of Dr. Mariano Acosta, Dr. Daniel Cazon, Dr. Miguel Esteves Sagui, and Don Leopoldo Linares; who had all accepted their country appointments, leaving four vacancies in the representation of the City, besides that of Dr. Ventura Rosch, elected Senator for the 9th Section of the Country.

Decree ordering new elections to be made on the 11th Instant, for filling up said vacancies.

June 6th. Statistical report of the imports at the Boca, during the last fortnight of May, from the Argentine Provinces, the Oriental Republic, and the Republic of Paraguay.

Decree restoring Don Cipriano L. Guasanda to his office as a Licensed Public Accountant.

Report of elections for the Tribunal of Commerce; Consul 2d. Don Almarico Alcorta; substitute Don Mariano Saavedra; with the 25 Colleagues and Re-Colleagues.

COMMUNICATED.

To the Editor of the British Packet. SIR

Having published in your last number, a communication giving account of the entertainment given by Wilfrid Latham Esqr., at his country residence, leaving four vacancies in the representation of the City, besides that of Dr. Ventura Rosch, elected Senator for the 9th Section of the Country.

On the eve of Mr. Latham's embarkation for England, a considerable number of his friends all connected with the commercial body of this City, and many of them natives of the Interior Provinces, had the pleasure of entertaining him to dinner in the Hotel La Bastie; Dr. Ireneo Portela, Minister of Government, honouring the occasion with his presence, and presiding at the table, supported on the right by the Guest of the evening, Mr. Latham and his brother, Mr. Agustus, were the only foreigners invited; our object being to testify our respect and gratitude to a gentleman and distinguished friend, at Mr. Latham has been, to all the natives of this land; and it affords me the greatest pleasure to relate, that all present joined, with the utmost unanimity and cordiality, in expressing their appreciation of Mr. Latham, wishing him a prosperous voyage; a happy meeting with his friends in England; all success in his affairs, and a speedy return to the shores of the Plata.

The indulgence of a sincere friend, and the courtesy of a good Gentleman, Mr. Latham duly acknowledged, and the friendly sentiments; expressing his utmost satisfaction at the manifestations of peace and union among the natives of the different Provinces there assembled, such as Don Almarico Alcorta, Don Saturaino San Miguel, Don José María Maldonado, Don Bernabé Ocampo, &c. &c. who might with propriety be said to represent the entire Republic.

Dr. Portela introduced the toasts by proposing one bearing on the object of the meet to which Mr. Latham replied.

Señor Maldonado then said, he trusted peace would continue, that the civilizing influence of commerce might be felt in these countries, that had been so cruelly harassed by civil war; so that by its means the Sister Provinces might reunite to form the Argentine Family.

Señor Ocampo expressed himself to nearly the same effect, and implored Dr. Portela to employ every means within his reach, in the high post he occupied, and to hope all the gentlemen present would do in their respective spheres, in order that the narrow ideas of provincialism and locality might be rooted out and banished.

The Minister of Government, in various toasts which he proposed, expressed almost the same sentiments, as the other gentlemen had done, and as a Member of the Government assured us, that we might rest satisfied, that war would be avoided by every honourable means that could be suggested, and that Buenos Ayres would have recourse to arms only in the event of being attacked.—That he considered we were now in possession of all the liberty that a democratic community could desire; and that to reap its benefits, it was also his firm conviction that peace and commerce were the only means; and requested the gentlemen present, as persons of influence in the Provinces, to use their endeavours, in removing the obstacles to free intercourse presented at the Rosario;—that his Government would continue making every possible effort, that the postal communication with the Provinces may be kept up with the greatest regularity. He also remarked that the prejudices excited against Buenos Ayres, by Urquiza and the circle of his adherents, were the only means that remained for them to govern the unfortunate Provinces, that had submitted to the system imposed upon them, because after the barbarous tyranny of Rosas, and the many sufferings they had undergone from their Military Chiefs, they doubtless found a comparative alleviation of their state; but they were far from enjoying the blessings of a situation such as ours.

Another of the company observed, that he felt satisfied that Buenos Ayres, which was the first in the year 1810, to raise the shout of liberty on this Continent, would also be

the first as regarded her sisters, in setting an example of peace, and submission to the Constitution which she had just adopted.

Various of the gentlemen present requested Mr. Latham to be the interpreter of these sentiments in his native land; where unfortunately for us, the Dictatorship of Rosas, and the last revolution had so far discredited us, that they there believed that peace amongst ourselves was impossible; and he, as a kind friend, who has always confided in the good disposition of the natives of the Country, said that he would cheerfully do so, and hoped also that all of us would direct our efforts to the preservation of peace, and the union of our native land; where unfortunately for the foreigners who came to the Country, that the means of revolutions might be attenuated and the guarantees of order fortified and consolidated.

Finally, in proposing the health of Mrs. Latham, Dr. Portela mentioned a trait of generosity, that renders her worthy of the noble and generous Husband, in whose company and that of her three children, we trust she will safely arrive in her native land, as happy as all the natives of this Country, who have had the good fortune to enjoy the acquaintance of such estimable guests, and to know the sympathies they have entertained for us, sincerely desire them.

A native of this Country also felicitously proposed the health of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, which was received with enthusiastic and repeated cheers.

That the sentiments expressed in our meeting may be converted into reality, and that our moral and material advancement, in the path on which we have entered, may show my friend Mr. Latham on his return, that his hopes in our destiny were not unfounded, are, Mr. Editor, the sincere wishes of Your Obedient Servant.

C.

BUENOS AYRES.

FEARFUL CATASTROPHE.—The Spanish ship "Victoria" Captain Silvestre Pinilla, of 500 tons, register, built at Minilla, sailed from this port on the 24th March last, bound to Southampton, with a cargo of animal Guano and bones. On the following day, and when still near the Light-Ship, she came in contact with the "American Barque "Lion," carrying away in her bowsprit, and receiving considerable damage in her bows and upper works. She immediately bore up for Montevideo, and remained there undergoing repairs till the 24th April, when she resumed her voyage.

It is presumed that this ill-fated vessel must have received more damage in the collision, than was at first supposed, and consequently made water, damaging the cargo, and eventually producing the ignition and conflagration, which she, and it is to be feared the Captain and part of the crew, were doomed to be the victims.

From an account published in the "National," of this City, we condense the following details:—

A few days after leaving Montevideo, a smoke issuing from the hold announced the presence of fire on board. Water was poured down in large quantities, in the hopes of extinguishing it, but their efforts in that direction proving fruitless, the hatches were heretically sealed down, and having disposed the boats and constructed a raft, in the view of a probable emergency, they steered towards land.

After three days of forlorn navigation, during tempestuous weather, the symptoms of proximate explosion became fearfully apparent. The dreaded moment at last arrived, and a dreadful crash announced, that the flame-enveloped "Victoria," could no longer afford shelter or protection to her agonized inmates.

The boats and raft were now launched; but part of the rigging falling, in consequence of the explosion, one of the masts unfortunately struck the long boat, and in part disabled it, severely injuring the Captain at the same time. The Captain, the Mate, and 14 of the crew, reached the raft, to which was attached a boat with some necessaries; and the remainder took possession of the disabled boat, making the hurried and temporary repairs, the circumstances permitted. After spending three nights and two days, of boisterous weather, in their fragile craft, the inmates of the launch were providentially rescued by the Sardinian Polacre, "Profeta Elias," Captain Seneria, bound for Montevideo, who afforded them every assistance, and landed them safely at St. Catharines; at which time nothing was known of the fate of the Captain and his companions on the raft.

PAUCIENNE ADMIRALTY.—The bill of Deputy Billinghamst, has shared the same fate as the cognate measure of Don Nicolás Anchorena, in the Senate; a summary rejection. It gave place to a very warm discussion, which, we fear, augurs but too plainly a stormy Session, if not a schism in the camp, where it is so desirable that moderation, harmony, and if possible, unanimity should preside.

Mr. Billinghamst complains of undue influences being without calculation to coerce and intimidate; and the conduct of the spectators in the gallery, during the debate in question, merits stronger terms of animadversion and reprobation, than it would perhaps become us to employ. The manners of a masked ball or a public theatre, must be proscribed from the sacred precincts, where the Electors of the Sovereign People meet, to

deliberate on matters of a solemn interest to the State. Whatever may have been the prevalent opinions as to its expediency, it was a dignified and responsible subject, that should have ensured to all a patient and respectful bearing; apart from the regulations of the house, and the direct and explicit prescriptions of the Constitution; and no plea of enthusiasm can be admitted as a palliation. If such practices are tolerated, the standing and character of our Representative Institutions must infallibly suffer.

It is not the time to provoke a discussion on a rejected measure; but the position assumed by some of its opponents, we hold to be not only untenable, but impolitic and fraught with danger. Openly to avow the idea of a party predominance, is to invite or challenge a reaction, and, virtually though unmentioned, play into the hands of those who bear a fell grudge to the free institutions, that have cost Buenos Ayres so dear, and from which she has so much to expect. We would counsel great circumspection on this point; bearing in mind the concessions of untenable and patriotic views were prepared to make, in the reality of the 9 March 1853, and in subsequent negotiations. The security, the happiness, and prosperity of the community are only to be attained by a bona fide fusion of all interests, and a voluntary renunciation of all party and personal pretensions; and this we maintain to be the spirit and letter of the Constitution of the State.

NOTABLE EVASION.—Antonio Reyes, under sentence of death, by the Criminal Judge of 1st Instance, on the night of Tuesday morning of Wednesday, contrived to escape from Prison, and as he must have had some daring accomplices, and preconcerted means of flight, the probability is that he has got beyond the boundaries of the State. At all events the active measures adopted for his pursuit and capture, have hitherto proved fruitless; and so far the whole case remains in perplexing obscurity. The Officer in command and some other parties on duty, are in custody, and it appears as to be admitted forthwith to a Court-Martial, the results of which it would be unfair to anticipate. A soldier on duty at the time referred to, is missing, and is supposed to have accompanied Reyes. The news produced a strong sensation, and, as was to be expected, gave rise to a variety of extemporaneous comments; the repetition of which would throw no light on the main object on duty.

HOUSING OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The session of last night, Don Mariano Billinghamst tendered his resignation, in very strong and uncompromising terms, which was admitted. We sincerely deplore this step, as we know Mr. Billinghamst to be an active, intelligent, conscientious and independent man, who might have rendered good services as a Member of the Legislature.

THE WAR AND ITS EXPENSES.

[From the Times.]

Let our younger readers, especially those of the metropolis, carefully note the visible signs and preparations of war. Let them enter in their diaries the regiments they see en route for the East, the day they had good bye to the uncle or brother they were never to see again, when they first heard of the Czar's bluff answer to our summons, the Queen's message to parliament, the addresses in reply, and if possible, to witness in the procession yesterday to the palace, the present those addresses; nor can we omit the first Sunday when they heard the prayer for time of war used in our churches. Let them store these things in their memories, and ponder over them, for, though it may be only a few years, in all human probability, it will be many, before they will see the end of which this is the beginning. Sixty years ago, with great ardour and temerity, we rushed into a war with a power whom we had learned to hate and despise, starting at that time alone among nations, beaten by us out of their colonies and dependencies, pent up within mountains and seas, and under the perpetual surveillance of our fleets. Nevertheless, that war, begun with so much enthusiasm, and with such confidence of right on our part that hardly a pulpit but what sounded the alarm, lasted near a quarter of a century, filling Europe with disaster and convulsing the whole habitable world. We have now to deal with a continent rather than a state, and with a large section of the human race rather than a people. With our own numbers more than ever finite, and with materials, labour, and man himself yearly more appreciated, we contend with a cheap and inexhaustible mass. We wage war with a government whose domestic system is despotism and whose foreign policy is conquest. In the former it has refused to improve in the latter it has scarcely known a check. Sixty years ago it was imagined that the indignation and the selfishness of all Europe would concentrate all her armies against devoted France, the one common foe. Now there are thousands of miles of frontier and an unapproachable and unknown interior to be attacked. Our foe contains within her bosom the seedlings of nations, and still harbours the originals of the very tribes that used to menace and conquer the civilised world. When some one observed the other day that it had been long foreseen that it must come to this, and that we were only accepting a task that otherwise would have fallen on our successors and proved above their strength, that implies not merely the greatness of the efforts required of us, but the length of time during which they will probably have to be sustained. A



